A short Historical COLLECTION, Touching the Succession of the Crown.

WHether the History of the Succession of the Crown will allow so good and clear an Hereditary Right, *Jure Plenario*, the Reader will best judge by the short Historical Collection touching the Succession hereto subjoyned.

In the Heptarchy there was no fixt Hereditary Right, one King tripping up the heels of another, as he had Power, till one got all.

After no fixt Hereditary Right, for *Egbert* the Great King was a Bastard, and so were several others, who by their Courage and Policy got the Crown; so that a Law was made under the Saxon Monarchy *De Ordinatione Regum*, that directed the Election of Kings, prohibiting Bastards to be Elected.

Edward the Confessor was not King *Jure Hereditario*.

William the First, called the Conquerour, had no Right but from the Peoples Election.

William Rufus was Elected against the Right of his Elder Brother.

Henry the first came in by the same way.

King *Stephen* was Elected *à Clero & Populo*, and confirmed by the Pope.

Henry the Second came in by Consent, yet he had no Hereditary Right, for his Mother was living.

Richard the First was charged before God and Man by the Archbishop upon his Coronation, that he should not presume to take the Crown, unless he resolved faithfully to observe the Laws.

King *John* his Brother, because his Elder Brother's Son was a Foreigner, was Elected *à Clero & Populo*, and being divorced from his Wife, by his new Queen crowned *Henry* the Third.

Henry the Third was confirmed and settled in the Kingdom by the general Election of the People, and in his life-time the Nation was Sworn to the Succession of *Edward* the First, before he went to the Holy Land.

Edward the Fifth, being out of *England*, by the Consent of Lords and Commons, was declared King.

Edward the Second, being misled, and relying too much upon his Favourites, was deposed, and his Son made Heir-King in his life-time.

Richard the Second for his Evil Government, had the fate of the second *Edward*.

Henry the Fourth came in by Election of the People, to whom succeeded *Henry* the Fifth, and *Henry* the Sixth, in whose time *Richard* Duke of *York* claimed the Crown, and an Act of Parliament was made, That *Henry* the Sixth should enjoy the Crown for his life, and the said Duke after him;

after

after which King *Henry* raiſed an Army by Aſſiſtance of Queen and Prince, and at *Wakefield* in Battel kills the Duke, for which in Parliament, 1 *Ed.* 4th. they were all by Act of Parliament attainted of Treaſon, and one principal Reaſon thereof was, for that the Duke being declar'd Heir to the Crown after *Henry*, by Act of Parliament, they had killed him.

Edward the Fourth enters the Stage, and leaves *Edward* the Fifth to ſucceed, to whom ſucceeds *Richard* the Third, confirm'd King by Act of Parliament, upon two Reaſons: Firſt, That by reaſon of a Pre-contract of *Ed.* the Fourth, *Ed.* the Fifth his Eldeſt Son, and all his other Children were Baſtards. Secondly, For that the Son of the Duke of *Clarence*, Second Brother to *Edward* the Fourth had no Right, becauſe the Duke was attainted of Treaſon by a Parliament of *Edward* the Fourth.

Henry the Seventh comes in, but had no Title, Firſt, becauſe *Edward* the Fourth's Daughter was then living. Secondly, His own Mother, the Counteſs of *Richmond*, was then living.

After him *Henry* the Eighth wore the Crown, who could have no Title by the Father. In his time the Succeſſion of the Crown was limited three ſeveral times, and the whole Nation Sworn to the Obſervance.

Sir Thomas Moor *declared that the Parliament had a Power to bind the Succeſſion, and would ſubſcribe thereto.*

Edward the Sixth ſucceeded, but his Mother was married to King *Henry*, while *Katherine* of *Spain* his Wife was living.

Queen *Mary* was declared a Baſtard, and by virtue of an Act of Parliament of *Henry* the VIII. ſhe ſucceeded; which Act being repealed in the firſt of her Reign, and the Crown being limited otherwiſe by Parliament; all the Limitations of the Crown in *Henry* the Eighth's Reign were avoided; ſo that

Queen *Elizabeth* who was declared a Baſtard by Act of Parliament in *Henry* the Eighth's time, and limited to ſucceed in another Act in his time, and that Act repealed by Queen *Mary*, became Queen in the force of her own Act of Parliament, which declared her Lawful Queen.

The Crown was ential'd in *Richard* the Second's time, again in the time of *Henry* the Fourth, again in the time of *Henry* the Sixth, again in the time of *Edward* the Fourth, again in the time of *Richard* the Third, again in the time of *Henry* the Seventh; thrice in the time of *Henry* the Eighth.

And upon the Marriage of Queen *Mary* to King *Philip* of *Spain*, both the Crowns of *England* and *Spain* were entiſl'd, whereby it was provided, that of the ſeveral Children to be begotten upon the Queen; one was to have the Crown of *England*, another *Spain*, another the *Low Countries*; the Articles of Marriage to this purpoſe were confirm'd by Act of Parliament and the Pope's Bull.

So that it was agreed by the States of both Kingdoms, and the *Low Countries*, and therefore probably the Univerſal Opinion of the great Men of that Age, That Kings and Soveraign Princes, with the Conſent of their States, had a Power to alter and bind the Succeſſion of the Crown.

FINIS.

234705

UMI